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BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

1959



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BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1959

BY

C. ROBERTSON WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the

ANNUAL REPORT of
FRED HAWORTH, D.C.M., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR (Retired 31st August, 1959)

and

TREVOR H. CUTLER, M.A.P.H.I.
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR (Appointed September, 1959)

BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor (Councillor TRAVISS CARTER, J.P.)
Councillor J. R. ALMOND, Chairman
Councillor G. CLEGG, Vice-Chairman
Alderman J. FAULKNER
Alderman W. J. HEAL
Alderman F. W. PICKLES, C.C.
Councillor Mrs. I. COOPE, J.P.
Councillor E. CROSSLEY
Councillor R. W. FOOTMAN, J.P.
Councillor H. NUTTALL
Councillor J. REID
Councillor J. M. TAVERNOR
Councillor N. S. UTLEY
Councillor C. WILSON

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

C. ROBERTSON WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

*FRED HAWORTH, D.C.M., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., M.R.S.H.
(Retired, 31st August, 1959)

†*TREVOR H. CUTLER, M.A.P.H.I.
(From September, 1959)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

*S. MILLWARD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
(Up to 11th October, 1959)

Public Health Inspector:

*B. SANDERSON, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

* Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Meat and Foods Inspector.

† Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Smoke Inspector.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year, 1959.

This has been a year of changes in the Department's staff. It is with regret that I record the serious illness of Mr. Fred Haworth, which commenced a month or so before his retirement and his death which followed in the early autumn. I would pay my respects to a colleague with whom I worked happily for nearly five years and who had served the Borough faithfully for many years.

Mr. Cutler succeeded Mr. Haworth as Chief Public Health Inspector in September, and by the end of the year is well established in the department. To him, "Welcome."

Mr. Stanley Millward left in September to take up an appointment as Chief Public Health Inspector at Littlehampton and carries the good wishes of the Health Department with him, and later in the autumn we appointed his successor as Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Robinson. He will be joining us early in the New Year.

Again I am glad to report that the incidence of notifiable infectious disease in the Borough has been low. Measles has been the only one showing more than single figures of cases, and of this there were 121 cases compared with 147 in 1958.

The adjusted Birth Rate was 15.3 per thousand population, slightly up on 13.6, the previous year's figure, and the adjusted Death Rate was slightly down, 12.7 per thousand population compared with 13.5.

Last year I reported at some length on the Infant Mortality Rate which showed the figure of 32 per thousand live births. Analysing the 12 deaths involved there was only one caused in a way which might have been foreseen. I am glad to be able to say that the rate has fallen to 14.1 per thousand live births for 1959. Six infant deaths were involved and all were in the "neo-natal" category (deaths within the first month of life), and four of these were in the first week. The figure 14.1 is the lowest in the last six years. In 1954 it was 15.

One notes with some concern that out of a total of 402 births, 25 were illegitimate. These 25 illegitimate births compared with 15 occurring the previous year. I suggest that a little heart-searching as to where we are failing might not come amiss before this figure rises much higher. Is adoption being made too easy? Are the old moral issues being too lightly regarded?

Malignant growths, along with degenerative conditions of the heart, blood vessels, and lungs again form about 70% of the causes of death. There were only four deaths from Tuberculosis during the year against five the previous year, and only two new cases reported as compared with eight in 1958.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and to all in the Health Department, who have contributed to the work that has been done.

Yours faithfully,

C. ROBERTSON WILSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (exclusive of Foreshore), 5,814 acres } Total area
Area of Foreshore, 5,891 acres } 11,705 acres.

Population : Census, 1931, 25,760.

Population : Census, 1951, 30,343.

Population : (Mid-1959, estimated by Registrar General) 32,060.

Physical Features and Character of the Area

The Borough is a seaside resort, situated on the Fylde Coast, and extends from the Estuary of the River Ribble to the Southern boundary of Blackpool, a distance of six and three-quarter miles. The curving coast line faces successively South, South-West and West. The district is very flat and the climate equable. The soil is of a sandy nature near the sea, but inland is chiefly clay.

Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1951) ....	....	....	8,637
Number of inhabited houses (December, 1959) ....	....	....	11,096
Rateable Value ....	....	....	£611,626
Produce of Penny Rate ....	....	....	£2,473

Social Conditions, including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants

The population is more residential than industrial. The industries include slipper and boot manufacturers, several light engineering works, and several laundries. None of these has any special influence on public health.

VITAL STATISTICS

Home population (Registrar General's estimate), mid 1959 : 32,060.
Live Births :

		Total		M.		F.
Legitimate	....	402	....	204	....	198
Illegitimate	....	25	....	13	....	12
Total	....	427	....	217	....	210

Birth-rate per 1,000 population : 13.3.

Adjusted Birth-rate per 1,000 population : 15.3.
(Comparability factor, 1.15).

Stillbirths :

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	11	4	7
Illegitimate	Nil	Nil	Nil

Rate per 1,000 total births : 25.1.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	5	2	3
Illegitimate	1	1	Nil

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age :

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	5	2	3
Illegitimate	1	1	Nil

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age :

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	3	1	2
Illegitimate	1	1	Nil

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths	572	263	309

Death rate per 1,000 population 17.8

Adjusted death-rate per 1,000 population 12.7
(Comparability factor, 0.71).

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births : Nil.

	Total No. of deaths
Infantile mortality	6

Rate per 1,000 live births 14.1

	Total No. of death
Infantile Mortality (neo-natal)	6

Rate per 1,000 live births 14.1

Infantile Mortality (early neo-natal) 4

Perinatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births 34.2

Deaths from :

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	Rate	0.09 per 1,000
Malignant neoplasms	100	Rate	3.12 per 1,000

TABLE I

Birth-rate, Death-rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year, 1959.
(Provisional figures)

Rate per 1,000 Home population		ANNUAL DEATH RATE per 1,000 POPULATION		Rate per 1,000 Related Live Births	
England and Wales	16.5	0.35	11.6	0.77	0.008
LYTTAM ST. ANNES	15.3	0.34	12.7	0.09	0.03
		All causes	T.B. Respiratory	T.B. Non-TB	T.B. (All forms)
		Stillbirths			
		Five births			
			Cancer (lung and bronchitis)	Other Cancer	Maternal Mortality (total)
					Maternal causes due to abortion
					Maternal causes (excl. abortion)
					Neonatal Mortality

TABLE II

Comparative Table of Births, Deaths, Stillbirths, Maternal and Infant Mortality

LYTHAM ST. ANNES	Live Births			Deaths (all causes)			Stillbirths			Maternal Mortality			Infant Mortality		
	No. registered		Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	Total	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	
	Year	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	Average 5 years—1954-58	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1959
Live Births	427	433	375	372	346	347	326	—	572	602	572	551	588	507	572
No. registered	427	418	375	372	346	347	326	—	572	602	572	551	588	507	572
Rate per 1,000 pop'n	11.3	11.8	11.9	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.2	—	17.8	19.0	18.3	17.8	19.3	16.8	18.2
Deaths (all causes)	11	14	14	13	13	8	8	—	25.1	36	16	36	23	23	27
No. registered	11	14	14	13	13	8	8	—	25.1	36	16	36	23	23	27
Rate per 1,000 pop'n	*17.8	19.0	18.3	17.8	19.3	19.3	16.8	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stillbirths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total births	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternal Mortality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of deaths registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total births	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infant Mortality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of deaths registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 live births	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neo-natal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.15) = 15.3 per 1,000
 , , death-rate (comparability factor, 0.71) = 12.7 per 1,000

VITAL STATISTICS, 1959—ENGLAND & WALES

TABLE III

Birth and Death-rates, together with Case-rates for certain infectious diseases, for ENGLAND AND WALES in the year 1959.

(Provisional figures based on Registrar General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

Estimated home population mid-1959—45,386,000

	No.	Rate per 1,000 home population
BIRTHS :		
Live births	750,170	16.5
Stillbirths	15,889	0.35
		20.7 (a)
DEATHS :		
All causes	527,574	11.6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3,855	0.085
Respiratory	3,475	0.077
Non-respiratory	380	0.008
Cancer (all forms)	97,116	2.14
Lung and bronchus	21,063	0.46
Other cancer	76,053	1.68
Maternal mortality (total)	291	0.38 (a)
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	244	0.32 (a)
Due to abortion	47	0.06 (a)
Infant mortality	16,471	22.0 (b)
Neo-natal mortality	11,881	15.8 (b)
NOTIFICATIONS (corrected) :		
Typhoid fever	119	0.003
Paratyphoid fever	376	0.008
Meningococcal infection	745	0.016
Scarlet fever	47,889	1.055
Whooping cough	33,208	0.732
Diphtheria	103	0.002
Erysipelas	3,200	0.071
Smallpox	1	0.000
Measles	539,207	11.880
Acute Pneumonia	26,789	0.590
Acute poliomyelitis—		
Paralytic	733	0.016
Non-paralytic	289	0.006
Acute encephalitis—		
Infective	138	0.003
Post-infections	119	0.003
Dysentery	35,600	0.784
Food poisoning	9,992	0.220
Puerperal pyrexia	10,723	0.236
Tuberculosis—		
Respiratory	24,499	0.540
Meninges and C.N.S.	244	0.005
Other	2,636	0.058

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Per 1,000 live births.

TABLE IV

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES

	Causes of Death	1959			1958			
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	—	3	3	—	3	
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1	—	2	2	
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	2	—	2	
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	12	6	18	11	6	17	
11	" " lung, bronchus	14	1	15	13	3	16	
12	" " breast	—	11	11	—	8	8	
13	" " uterus	—	1	1	—	4	4	
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	26	28	54	20	35	55	
15	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	1	1	3	1	4	
16	Diabetes	1	—	1	1	2	3	
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	33	60	93	35	65	100	
18	Coronary disease, angina	58	46	104	61	43	104	
19	Hypertension with heart disease	6	7	13	9	9	18	
20	Other heart disease	33	51	84	38	63	101	
21	Other circulatory disease	20	20	40	13	18	31	
22	Influenza	6	6	12	1	4	5	
23	Pneumonia	8	14	22	8	8	16	
24	Bronchitis	13	8	21	28	8	36	
25	Other disease of respiratory system	—	—	—	2	—	2	
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4	2	—	2	
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	—	—	—	1	1	2	
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2	2	1	3	
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	4	4	—	4	
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31	Congenital malformations	—	1	1	1	2	3	
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	32	48	22	19	41	
33	Motor vehicle accidents	3	—	3	2	1	3	
34	All other accidents	3	3	6	5	7	12	
35	Suicide	1	9	10	—	5	5	
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	All Causes	Total	263	309	572	287	315	602

TABLE V

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF LYTHAM ST. ANNES DURING 1959

	Percentage of total deaths
Heart Disease	35.14%
Malignant Neoplasms (All Sites)	17.48%
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	16.25%
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	8.39%
Other Circulatory Disease	7.00%
Bronchitis	3.67%
Pneumonia	3.84%
Influenza	2.09%
Tuberculosis	0.70%
All other Causes	5.44%

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

1. Population.

The population of the Borough at the middle of 1959, is estimated by the Registrar General at 32,060; 320 more than in 1958, and 6,300 more than the 1931 census, and 1,717 more than the 1951 census.

2. Births.

According to the Registrar General, 427 live births—217 males and 210 females—occurred in the Borough during the year. This is 52 more than in the previous year, and gives a crude birth-rate of 13.3 per thousand.

CORRECTED BIRTH-RATE.

1959 adjusted birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.15)=15.3 per thousand.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

There has been an increase in the number of illegitimate births—25, of which 13 were males and 12 females—as compared with 15 in 1958. This represents 5.8 per cent. of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth-rate of 0.79 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 4.0 per cent, and 0.47 per thousand.

STILL BIRTHS.

There has been a decrease in the number of still-births—11, 4 males and 7 females—as compared with 14, 8 males and 6 females during the previous year. This represents 2.57 per cent of the total births, and a still-birth rate of 0.34 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for 1958, were 3.73 per cent and 0.44 per thousand.

3. Deaths.

There has been a decrease in the number of deaths during the year, 572 as compared with 602 in 1958. The crude death-rate is 17.8 per thousand; this is 1.2 below that for the previous year.

CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.

1959 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.71)=12.7 per thousand.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply.

Water is supplied by the Fylde Water Board; the supply has been satisfactory in quality and ample in quantity. Practically all houses in the Borough receive their supply direct from the mains, but some of the larger houses, hotels, etc., are provided with storage cisterns.

All water is mechanically filtered; lime water is added to prevent action on lead, and the water is afterwards chlorinated.

The Water Board carry out periodical bacteriological examinations of the water. Two chemical analyses of raw water were taken, and the results were satisfactory.

Twenty-four examinations were made of the water going into supply: there were no abnormal results. Three chemical analyses of filtered water were taken, and the results were satisfactory.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

Work was commenced on the Lytham Sewerage Scheme on the 4th November, 1957, and is still in progress.

3. Rivers and Streams.

The only stream in the district is the Liggard Brook, which flows into the Ribble Estuary, and is largely fed by ditches which drain the moss on the landward side of the town.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE

List of Adoptive Acts of Parliament

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Parts II, III, IV and V.

Museums and Gymnasium Act, 1891.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Libraries Acts, 1892 to 1919.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, with certain exceptions and amendments which are fully set out in Section 8 of the Lytham Saint Annes Corporation Act, 1923.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 86, as to dealers in old metal and marine stores.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 85, as to Registries for Servants.

The following parts and sections of the Public Health Act, 1925, viz.: Sections, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31 and 35 comprised in Part II.

Sections 38, 42 and 43, comprised in Part III.

Sections 45, 46, 47 and 50, comprised in Part IV.

Sections 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55, comprised in Part V.

On the 16th May, 1927, the Minister of Health declared the Council to be the Local Authority for the purpose of administering the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, to the exclusion of the County Council.

By "The Borough of Lytham St. Annes (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1924," the Minister of Health on the 6th December, 1924, confirmed the Order of the Council under Sec. 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by Sec. 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, declaring the trades, business or manufactures of a Gut Seaper, a Rag and Bone Dealer, a Bone Crusher or Grinder, and a Fish Frier within the Borough to be offensive trades.

(This Order, so far as it relates to the trade of a Fish Frier, was revoked by Sec. 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

The Lancashire County Council, by agreement dated 6th May, 1952, delegated to the Council such of their functions under Part II and Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, as are specified in the Third Schedule to the Lancashire County Council Town and Country Delegated Planning Scheme, 1952.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951

S. 13—Slaughter of Animals other than for human consumption.

S. 14—Registration of Hawkers and their premises.

The Council, by resolution (No. 791, dated 17th December, 1951) has fixed 1st April, 1952, as the appointed date for the coming into operation of S. 13 (Slaughter of Animals other than for human consumption) and S. 14 (Registration of Hawkers and their premises) of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. (Advertisement in Lytham St. Annes Express and Lytham Times of 8th February, 1952).

LOCAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

Lytham St. Annes Corporation Act, 1923, Royal Assent 31st July, 1923.

(LYTHAM ST. ANNES FOOD ORDER, 1946)

The Minister of Health by the Lytham St. Annes (Food) Order, 1946, declared Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, to be in force in the Borough of Lytham St. Annes, with effect from the 21st day of August, 1946.

Section 14 contains provisions relating to the registration of premises used in connection with—

- (a) the sale or manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream or the storage of ice cream intended for sale; and
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

BYE-LAWS IN FORCE WITHIN THE BOROUGH

DATE

15th June, 1880	Pleasre Boats and Vessels, Lytham.
29th April, 1889	The Beach, Lytham.
2nd Oct., 1891	Pleasure Boats and Vessels, St. Annes.
24th Oct., 1903	Seashore and Esplanade, St. Annes.
29th May, 1907	The Beach, Lytham.
15th June, 1907	Seashore, Lytham.
5th Feb., 1923	Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.
26th Mar., 1923	Cleansing of Footpaths and Pavements, Removal of Household Refuse, etc.
26th Mar., 1923	Public Slaughter-houses.
26th Mar., 1923	Public Bathing.
26th Mar., 1923	Cemeteries.
26th Mar., 1923	Horses, Ponies, Mules or Asses.
26th Mar., 1923	Mortnaries.
4th April, 1923	Nuisances.
13th June, 1924	Routes for Motor Omnibuses.
18th May, 1925	Offensive Trades.
18th Aug., 1925	Routes for Motor Omnibuses.
29th Dec., 1925	Tranways and Motor Omnibuses.
14th April, 1926	Employment of Children and the Regulation of Street Trading by Children and Young Persons.
9th June, 1926	Bye-laws with respect to the Management of the Park Cemetery. (Amended 25th October, 1948).
9th Sept., 1927	Routes for Motor Omnibuses.
15th May, 1928	Public Slaughter-houses.
18th Dec., 1928	Nursing Homes.
26th Sept., 1932	Parks and Pleasure Grounds.
13th Dec., 1934	Employment of Children.
30th Nov., 1936	Good Rule and Government (Dogs and Bicycles).
19th Dec., 1938	Public Sanitary Conveniences.
19th Dec., 1938	Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.
19th Dec., 1938	Smoke Abatement.
30th Jan., 1939	Good Rule and Government (Roller Skating).
24th April, 1939	Quenes.
11th May, 1939	Building Bye-laws.
25th Sept., 1939	New Streets.
27th Sept., 1948	Regulations with respect to the Management of the Park Cemetery.
27th Sept., 1948	Table of Fees and Payments with respect to the Park Cemetery.
25th Oct., 1948	Table of Fees to be taken by Ministers of Religion at Interments in the Park Cemetery.
30th Jan., 1950	Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines.

30th Jan., 1950	....	Handling and Sale of Food.
25th Sept., 1950	....	Hackney Carriages.
25th Nov., 1953	....	Building Bye-laws.
31st Jan., 1955	....	Underground Rooms (Regulations).
30th July, 1956	....	Good Rule and Government (Deposit of Litter).
30th Sept., 1957	....	Regulations with respect to the Park Crematorium.
30th Sept., 1957	....	Table of Fees and Charges with respect to the Park Crematorium (Amended 25th November, 1957).
30th Sept., 1957	....	Table of Fees to be paid to Ministers for Cremation Services.
31st Mar., 1959	....	Clean Air Act.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, DISEASE

(a) Notifiable Diseases :

1. Smallpox.

No cases were notified during the year.

2. Scarlet Fever.

During the year, 7 cases of Scarlet Fever—11 fewer than the previous year—were notified. All cases were mild, and there were no deaths.

3. Diphtheria.

No cases were notified during the year.

4. Enteric or Typhoid Fever.

No cases were notified during the year.

5. Paratyphoid Fever.

No cases were notified during the year.

6. Measles.

Measles was less prevalent than in the previous year—121 cases having been notified, as compared with 147 in 1958. There were no deaths.

7. Acute Pneumonia.

Four cases were notified during the year.

8. Whooping Cough.

Whooping cough was slightly more prevalent than in the previous year—3 cases were notified, as compared with 1 in 1958. There were no deaths.

9. Puerperal Pyrexia.

Four cases were notified during the year. There were no deaths.

10. Meningococcal Infection.

No cases were notified during the year.

11. Acute Poliomyelitis.

No cases were notified during the year.

12. Acute Encephalitis (Infective and Post-Infectious).

No cases were notified during the year.

13. Sonne Dysentery.

Two cases were notified during the year.

14. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during the year.

15. Erysipelas.

Two cases were notified during the year.

16. Malaria.

No cases were notified during the year.

17. Food Poisoning.

Three cases were notified during the year. There were no deaths.

18. Tuberculosis.

There has been a decrease in the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified—2 compared with 8 in 1958; and a decrease in the number of deaths—4 as compared with 5 in 1958. During the year 4 deaths were attributed to Tuberculosis, giving a death-rate of 0.12 per 1,000, which is 0.03 below the rate for the previous year.

(b) Non-notifiable Diseases :

1. Influenza.

Twelve deaths in the Borough were attributed to this cause, but there was no great incidence of complications.

2. Malignant Neoplasms.

There has been a decrease in the number of deaths from cancer; 100 deaths—52 males and 48 females—being registered as due to this disease, as compared with 104 in the previous year. The death-rate is 3.12 per 1,000 which is 0.16 below the rate for the previous year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the maternity and child welfare functions of the Local Authority were transferred to the Lancashire County Council on the 5th July, 1948.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

The infantile mortality rate for the year was 14.1 per 1,000 live births, as against 32 in 1958, and is made up of 3 male and 3 female deaths.

Neo-Natal Death Rate.

The neo-natal death-rate, which represents the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age, is 14.1 per 1,000 live births, and is made up of 3 male and 3 female deaths.

Early Neo-natal Death Rate.

The early neo-natal death-rate which represents the number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age, is 9.4 per 1,000 live births, and is made up of 2 male and 2 female deaths.

SCHOOL HEALTH AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

County Council Clinics held in the Borough are as follows :

St. Annes. Public Offices, Clifton Drive South.

Monday	....	a.m.	Ophthalmic Clinic.
Tuesday	....	a.m.	Minor Ailments Clinic.
		a.m.	Vaccination (2nd Tuesday in each month).
		a.m.	Immunisation (3rd Tuesday in each month).
		a.m.	Dental Clinic.
		p.m.	Child Welfare Clinic.
Wednesday	....	a.m.	Speech Therapy.
		p.m.	Speech Therapy.
Thursday	....	a.m.	Dental Clinic.
Friday	....	a.m.	Poliomyelitis Vaccination (3rd in month usually).

Lytham. Bath Street Clinic.

Monday	....	a.m.	Dental Clinic.
		p.m.	Dental Clinic.
Wednesday	....	a.m.	Minor Ailments Clinic.
		a.m.	Vaccination and Immunisation (2nd Wednesday in each month).
		p.m.	Child Welfare Clinic.
		p.m.	Orthopaedic Clinic (3rd Wednesday in each month).
Thursday	....	a.m.	Speech Therapy.
Friday	....	a.m.	Dental Clinic.
		p.m.	Dental Clinic.
		a.m.	Remedial Exercises by Physiotherapist (2nd and 4th Friday in month).
		a.m.	Minor Ailments Clinic.

Ansdell. Baptist Church Hall, Ansdell Road North.

Thursday	p.m.	Child Welfare Centre (1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month).
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TABLE VI
Incidence of the Main Infectious Diseases, 1955-1959

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Dysentery	208	10	—	—	2
Typhoid fever	1	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	2	1	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	17	20	3	18	7
Tuberculosis (all forms)	13	24	6	8	2
Measles	240	11	328	147	121
Whooping cough	14	116	10	1	3
Acute pneumonia	5	6	2	1	4
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VII—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the number of infectious diseases notified; number of deaths from these diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases at all ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED AGE PERIODS—YEARS										Total deaths Age unknown
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25- and over	65- and over	
Scarlet Fever	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
", Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	121	3	5	13	10	14	71	3	2	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute pneumonia (Primary and Influenza)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
", Post-Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grypsipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B.—Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
", Meninges and C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
", Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Other notifiable diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
												4
Total												

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my first report upon certain aspects of the Department's work.

Shortly after I commenced my duties in September, 1959, following the retirement of Mr. F. Haworth, the Department lost the services of Mr. S. Millward, the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector. Since Mr. Haworth had been on sick leave from May and Mr. Millward's successor was not due to take up his appointment until early 1960, the Department has been one Inspector short of its establishment for eight months of the year. Despite this reduction in staff, reference to the various tables in the body of the report will show that a considerable amount of work was carried through. Unfortunately, at times of staff shortage, it is the routine visits—so vital in maintaining good standards in food preparing and other premises—that have to be curtailed. There is no doubt that nothing succeeds as much as the regular friendly visit from the Public Health Inspector, particularly in an industry where staff changes are so frequent that, if a lengthy delay occurs between visits, one so often finds that few of the staff previously encountered are still employed. Although management have their responsibilities in providing hygienic premises and equipment all this is, of course, wasted unless the staff are trained to make proper use of the facilities which are made available and know what lies behind the requirements of the law relating to food hygiene. It is in this field that so much valuable work can be done by the visiting Inspector, provided he has both the good will of the management and sufficient time to spend at each establishment. A hurried visit made under pressure of work is, in my view, of little value.

During the year, a re-organisation of the Refuse Collection Service has been carried out, resulting in an improved service to the ratepayers of the Borough. The increased cost of the service is, of course, a direct result of this improvement. It will be seen that the weight of refuse collected per thousand population per day continues to increase. It is interesting to note that in the twenty years since 1939, the population has increased 6,500, and the weight of refuse collected increased 4,000 tons. During this time the character of refuse has altered considerably, becoming lighter and bulkier so it will be appreciated that the volume of refuse collected has increased in much greater proportion than the weight. As a result the refuse handling plant is obliged to deal with a volume of refuse which puts a strain upon its present capacity, particularly during the summer months. During the year it was found that major works of maintenance would have to be carried out at the Refuse Handling Plant and these repairs were scheduled to be commenced early in 1960.

In conclusion I would thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Health Committee as well as my colleagues in the Department for their very willing co-operation and assistance during these, my first few months in office.

Yours faithfully,

T. H. CUTLER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES MILK.

Twenty-five licences for the sale of Tuberculin Tested milk, thirty-five for the sale of Pasteurised milk and seventeen for the sale of Sterilised milk were granted by the Council during the year. Sixteen distributors are registered and operating from dairies in the district and thirty-five operating from shops.

Twenty samples of milk were submitted to the Laboratory for the phosphatase test and a further thirty-one for Methylene Blue test, all of these were satisfactory. Two samples of Sterilised milk satisfied the Turbidity test. The following table shows these results :

Designation	No. of samples	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test satisfactory	Tubercle Bacilli	
		Pass	% satisfactory	Pass	% satisfactory		-	+
Pasteurised	14	14	100.0	14	100.0	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	11	11	100.0	—	—	—	—	3
Tuberulin Tested Pasteurised	6	6	100.0	6	100.0	—	—	—
Sterilised	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
TOTALS	33	31	100.0	20	100.0	2	3	—

ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological Examination

Twenty-four samples of ice cream were submitted for examination and the results are as follows :

Grade 1	....	....	....	....	....	21
Grade 2	....	....	....	....	....	1
Grade 3	....	....	....	....	....	1
Grade 4	....	....	....	....	....	1

The two unsatisfactory samples, i.e. those placed in Grades three and four, were both " loose " ice cream. Following advice as to proper sterilisation of equipment, etc., repeat samples produced results in Grade 1. In all 28 visits were made to premises where ice-cream is sold for the purpose of giving advice as to effective sterilisation of utensils and plant.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

St. Annes Public Abattoir

All animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir are subjected to full inspection. Condemned carcasses, after impregnation with a green dye, are either destroyed at the Refuse Handling Plant or, if suitable, released for processing into animal feeding stuffs.

There are no private slaughterhouses in the Borough and, therefore, the requirements of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, and the Regulations made thereunder will be applicable only to the Public Abattoir. The Public Abattoir, although well maintained and equipped, was built at the turn of the century and will require a degree of modernisation, particularly with regard to lighting and floor construction, in order to comply with the Regulations.

The following table shows the carcases inspected and condemned :

	Cattle excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	526	616	67	7,927	2,587
Number inspected	526	616	67	7,927	2,587
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCUS :					
Whole carcases condemned	5	19	6	44	30
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	284	397	1	1,319	877
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and Cysticercus	54.90%	67.50%	10.50%	17.20%	35%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :					
Whole carcases condemned	1	5	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	40	142	—	—	85
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	7.80%	23.90%	—	—	3.40%
CYSTICERCOSIS :					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	4	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	4	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

The following table shows the reason for condemnation of whole carcases :

Cattle:	Tuberculosis ....	....	....	....	....	....	6
(including Cows)	Septic Metritis ....	....	....	....	....	....	4
	Pathological Emaciation	....	....	....	....	....	3
	Generalised Oedema ....	....	....	....	....	....	7
	Jaundice ....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Septicaemia ....	....	....	....	....	....	3
	Fever ....	....	....	....	....	....	2
	Septic Pneumonia ....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Extensive Bruising ....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Calves:	Joint Ill ....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Haemorrhagic Enteritis	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Generalised Oedema ....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Septic Omphalophlebitis	....	....	....	....	....	2
	Immaturity ....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Sheep:	Generalised Oedema ....	....	....	....	....	....	14
	Septic Peritonitis ....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Emaciation ....	....	....	....	....	....	9
	Moribund ....	....	....	....	....	....	4
	Jaundice ....	....	....	....	....	....	7
	Fever ....	....	....	....	....	....	2
	Uraemia ....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Toxaemia ....	....	....	....	....	....	2

Sheep:	Brnising	....	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Septic Mastitis	....	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Melanosis	....	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pigs:	Tubercolosis	....	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Septic Peritonitis	....	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Generalised Oedema	....	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Fever	....	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Septicaemia	....	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Emaciation	....	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Jaundice	....	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Moribund	....	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Toxaemia	....	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Swine Fever	....	...	...	...	...	...	1

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

By the courtesy of the Lancashire County Council, the following particulars of samples taken by the County Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act, in Lytham St. Annes, during the year 1959, are given. A total of one hundred and fifty-five samples was obtained consisting of 76 samples of milk (6 of which were Channel Islands milk) and 79 others comprising :

2 Icing Sugar	1 Salt
2 Tea	2 Cake and Pudding Mix
1 Custard Powder	1 Treacle
2 Breakfast Oats	1 Mustard
1 Meat Extract	1 Glucose Syrup
1 Double Cream	1 Boracic Lint
1 Meat Paste	3 Epsom Salts
1 Lemon Juice	1 Olive Oil
2 Cake Mixture	1 Lemon Squash
2 Condensed Milk	2 Butter
1 Headache Tablets	2 Lard
3 Glycerine	2 Double Cream
1 Boracic Powder	1 Yoghourt
1 Coffee and Chicory Essence	2 Syrup of Figs
2 Ice Cream	1 Glucose drink
1 Cocoa	1 Cream Cheese
3 Flour Confectionery	2 Cream
1 Tincture of Iodine	1 Fish Paste
1 Fruit Juice	1 Cumberland sausage
1 Chocolate drink	1 Tomato juice } canned
1 Coffee extract	1 Lemon juice } canned
1 Lemon slices	2 Glace cherries
2 Bacon	2 Fruit canned
2 Meat Paste	2 Malt and Cod Liver Oil
1 Frozen Beans	1 Castor Oil
	1 Minced Meat
	1 Crystallised Ginger
	2 Mixed Peel
	2 Dried Fruit

The samples were submitted to the County Analyst for analysis and with the exception of those detailed below were reported to be genuine :

Type of Sample	Result of Analysis	Action taken
1 Informal milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 4.6% extraneous water	Formal sample taken
1 Informal milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 2.1% extraneous water	Vendor cautioned. Further samples taken.
1 Formal milk	Fat 2.9% Deficient 3.3% fat also low in solids not fat	Vendor cautioned.
1 Glycerine	Contained 0.1% excess moisture	No action taken.
1 Fruit Juice (Guavain) Bottled	Grape Juice should precede Guava Juice in both declared list of quantities and in list of ingredients	Packers communicated with.
1 Formal milk	Fat 2.9% Deficient, 3.3% fat	Vendor notified.
1 Double Cream	Fat content only 47% Standard is not less than 48%	Vendor communicated with.
1 Cream Cheese	Contained 18.6% Milk fat and 60.4% moisture. Consisted of sour milk, curd cheese and not cream cheese	Vendor interviewed.

Inspection of Premises

The following table shows visits paid to food premises :

Dairies ....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Fishmongers ....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Fried fish shops ....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Hotels, Boarding houses ....	....	....	....	....	....	31
Ice Cream premises ....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Restaurants ....	....	....	....	....	....	40
Grocers and other food premises ....	....	....	....	....	....	190
Butchers ....	....	....	....	....	....	57
Licensed premises ....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Bakehouses ....	....	....	....	....	....	51
Food Hawkers (vehicles) ....	....	....	....	....	....	32

Contraventions of Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-56—found and remedied :

Defects of Structure ....	....	....	....	....	3
Want of cleanliness ....	....	....	....	....	2
Lack of hot water supply ....	....	....	....	....	1
Lack of washing facilities ....	....	....	....	....	12
Absence of clothing accommodation ....	....	....	....	....	1
Lack of Refrigerators ....	....	....	....	....	4
Lack of first aid facilities....	....	....	....	....	1

HOUSING

The Department has for some time been concerned at its lack of precise information as to the number of houses let off in single rooms. In order to assess the numbers and condition of these premises it is necessary for a proper survey to be made. It was not possible to make any progress with such a survey in 1959, owing to staff shortage, however it is hoped that, during the coming year, the survey will, at least, be commenced.

1. Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
(2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable, at reasonable expense, of being rendered so fit:													
(a) Number found during year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
(b) Total Number (or estimated number) existing at end of year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of being rendered fit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17

2. Houses Demolished:

In Clearance Areas:	Houses Demolished	Displaced Persons	Displaced Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957....	Nil	Nil	Nil

Not in Clearance Areas:

	Houses Demolished	Displaced Persons	Displaced Families
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	4	10	2
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local acts	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil	Nil	Nil

3. Unfit houses closed:

		Number			
(1)	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2)	Under Sections (17)3, and 26, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:

		By Owner		By Local Authority
(1)	After informal action by local authority	14	....	Nil
(a)	After formal notice under			
(a)	Public Health Acts	3	....	Nil
(b)	Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	....	Nil
(2)	Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	....

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):

Position at end of year :	No. of Houses (1)	No. of Separate Dwellings Contained in Column (1) (2)
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation :		
(a) Under Section 48	Nil	....
(b) Under Section 17(2)	Nil	....
(c) Under Section 46	Nil	....
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	Nil	....

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	No. of Houses (1)	No. of Occupants of Houses in Column (1) (2)
....	Nil	....

7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—
Improvement Grants, etc.:

	Private Bodies or Individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected
Action during year :				
(a) Submitted by private individuals, to local authority ...	Nil	Nil	...	...
(b) Approved by local authority	Nil	Nil	...	...
(c) Submitted by Local authority to Ministry ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d) Finally approved by Ministry ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e) Work completed ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(f) Additional separate dwellings ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts :				

Loans granted by local authority:

Two to enable householders to purchase existing properties.

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard Grants:

Action during year :	No. of schemes	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to local authority	35	...
(b) Approved by local authority	30	...
(c) Work completed	9	...

During the year 16 flats were erected by the Corporation, and 231 permanent houses by other bodies or persons.

In December, 1959, there were approximately 728 applicants for Corporation houses, this represents a reduction of 70 on the number as at December, 1958.

Overcrowding

There are a number of instances of overcrowding, where whole families are accommodated in one or two rooms, owing to the shortage of houses. This will be relieved as new accommodation is provided.

Rent Act, 1957

No difficulties were experienced in the administration of the Rent Act, in fact, very few applications have been received for Certificates of Disrepair. The following table shows the record of work carried out under the Act :

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	2
Undertakings given by Landlords	3
(2 in respect of 1958 applications)	
Certificates issued	1
Certificates cancelled	4
Visits to premises	1

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Public Health Act, 1936

Summary of visits and inspections

Drainage inspections and tests	....	....	....	426
Keeping of animals	....	....	....	41
Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	36
Moveable Dwellings	....	....	....	25
Nuisances (including Re-visits)	....	....	....	312
Offensive trades	....	....	....	37
Piggeries and stables	....	....	....	16
Public Conveniences	....	....	....	47
Smoke observations and investigations	....	....	....	14
Swimming Pools	....	....	....	12
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	201

Summary of Defects remedied

Back Boiler repaired	....	....	....	....	1
Chimney stacks repaired	....	....	....	....	1
Dampness abated	....	....	....	....	9
Dustbins provided	....	....	....	....	7
Doors repaired	....	....	....	....	1
Drains repaired	....	....	....	....	21
Drains cleared	....	....	....	....	25
Eaves gutters repaired	....	....	....	....	5
Offensive accumulations removed	....	....	....	....	1
Rainwater pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	1
Soil pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	5
Waste pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	3
Water closets repaired	....	....	....	....	20
Informal Notiees served	....	....	56		
Abatement Notices served	....	....	3		

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Thirteen houses were disinfected on account of infectious disease by means of formalin lamp and formalin spray. This procedure is adopted in cases of tuberculosis and non-notifiable diseases upon request.

Twenty-three houses infested with cockroaches, etc., were treated with a suitable insecticide.

Closet Accommodation

There are in the Borough approximately 14,817 fresh water closets and 31 waste water closets. In addition there were in use at the end of the year, 1 privy and 32 pail closets, all belonging to premises where no sewer is available. During the year five pail closets were converted to water closets. All the pail closets are emptied regularly by the Corporation.

Offensive Trades

During the year complaints were received of a nuisance due to the operation of a gut scraping establishment. Observations resulted in action being taken which alleviated the nuisance, however, the firm concerned are taking steps to find other accommodation.

Public Conveniences

There are 24 Public Conveniences under the control of the Department. During the year an outmoded block of conveniences near the centre of St. Annes were replaced by a modern block of conveniences. The public conveniences in the Borough seem to provide a target for the small anti-social element which is present in every society. As a result, damage and abuse take place when the attendants are off duty. Over the year, the cost of rectifying these depredations amounts to a substantial sum of money, and there is, in addition, the annoyance and inconvenience to the General Public. No doubt, in a perfect world all things would be perfect, however until this utopian state is achieved public property will, it seems, continue to be "fair game" to a certain very small section of the community.

Moveable Dwellings

One major site is licensed in the Borough, routine inspections of this site were carried out at regular intervals and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Legal action was necessary in the case of one van which resulted in the removal of the dwelling.

Rodent Control

The work of rodent control continued throughout the year, the services of one operator being used on three days a week. 160 infestations were dealt with. In addition to the visits of the rodent operator the inspectors made 42 visits of an advisory nature.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY		
	Non-agricultural		Agricultural
	Dwelling houses	All other	
(a) No. of properties in district	11,096	2,060	40
(b) No. of properties inspected	84	92	9
(c) Total inspections carried out (incl. re-inspections)	401	380	18
(d) No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :			
Rats : major	—	—	—
minor	37	39	—
Mice : major	—	—	—
minor	41	43	—
(e) No. of infested properties treated	78	82	—
(f) Total treatments carried out (inc. re-treatments)	268	286	—

Swimming Baths

There are two municipally owned swimming baths in the Borough. The details are as follows :

St. Annes Open-Air Baths :	Capacity—800,000 gallons. Source of filling water—Sea Water. Treatment—filtration and chlorination. Rate of change—5½ hourly. Capacity—90,000 gallons. Source of filling water—Sea Water. Treatment—filtration and chlorination. Rate of Change—3½ hourly.
Lytham Baths :	

Daily checks are taken at each pool and in addition samples of water from both baths are submitted for bacteriological examination. During the year 7 samples were taken one of which was not entirely satisfactory, this was due to a minor failure of the chlorination plant which was quickly remedied.

Clean Air

Fourteen visits were made to boiler and furnace installations in the Borough for the purpose of inspection and advice. Industrial smoke presents no real problem in the Borough. The occasional emission of dark smoke is invariably corrected by an advisory visit.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Four premises are licensed for the sale of pet animals.
Number of visits during year—4.

Factories Act, 1937, 1948—Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Ococcupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	194	160	7	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	15	2	—	—
Total	216	165	7	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred			
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) Sanitary Conveniences						
(a) Insufficient	3	1	Nil	1	Nil	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	18	12	Nil	15	Nil	
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Other offences against the Act	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	
Total	22	14	Nil	17	Nil	

Shops Act, 1950

A total of 76 visits were made to shops for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the above enactment. Observations were kept on Sundays and during evenings and several traders were warned where contraventions were noted. It must be said that the enforcement of certain sections of the Shops Act by the same Inspectors responsible for carrying out food hygiene duties is not helpful in creating a suitable atmosphere for the right approach to the educational aspect of food hygiene.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

The continuing expansion of the Borough led to a re-organisation of the service during the year, as a result the Department now operates a fleet of six, rear loading, moving floor vehicles on a tight weekly schedule. One of these vehicles is engaged in specialised collections and the collection of salvage. Many of the shops and hotels are given a service at least twice a week. Towards the end of the year two vehicles of the semi-dustless loading type came into service with the Corporation to replace two of the older vehicles. The greater capacity of these vehicles which operate on the principle of a rotating drum, will, it is hoped, assist the Corporation both to maintain its service and hold down the cost whilst providing a more hygienic collection method.

In common with most Authorities, difficulties are experienced in finding suitable labour to operate the service. The nucleus of the labour force consists of men who have given many years of loyal service to the Corporation, however, an average age of 50.4 years indicates the difficulty of attracting suitable young men into this work.

The total amount of refuse collected during the year increased by 716 tons, 18 cwts. to 12,511 tons, 8 cwts. The following table shows the amount of refuse collected during the past three years.

			Tons	Cwts.
1957-58	....	....	11,227	17
1958-59	....	....	11,794	10
1959-60	....	....	12,511	8

Refuse Disposal

The condition of the Refuse Handling Plant, which was constructed during 1938, gave cause for some concern during the year, and as a result a major overhaul is planned for next year, 1960-61. When the plant was constructed in 1938, the Department dealt with 8,699 tons, 12 cwts. of refuse per annum. There has been an increase of nearly 50% in weight since that time, in addition, the character of refuse has so altered that the volume has probably doubled. As a result the plant is no longer capable of dealing with the refuse in a full working day. It has therefore, been necessary to resort to overtime working, and this position will be aggravated when the working week is shortened to 42 hours on the 1st January, 1961.

Salvage

In December of this year it was decided to cease the production of mortar, since the fall in demand, which has been evident over the past

few years, had reached a level where mortar production was no longer an economical proposition. The sales of salvage resulted in an income of £4,526 £s. 9d., as follows :

		£	s.	d.
Baled Waste Paper	....	1,125	7	0
Baled Scrap	....	1,449	0	0
Cinders	....	133	12	0
Metal and rags	....	94	3	6
Mortar	....	1,667	12	6
Miscellaneous	....	56	18	3
		£4,526	13	3

There was an increased revenue from all sources with exception of mortar and cinders.

The following table shows the cost of removal and disposal of house refuse during the year ended 31st March, 1960. (NOTE—Included in the disposal column is the cost of making and sale of mortar).

	Collection			Disposal			Total		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross expenditure	23,925	0	0	17,618	0	0	41,543	0	0
Gross income	333	0	0	4,526	0	0	4,859	0	0
Net cost	23,592	0	0	13,092	0	0	36,684	0	0
Net cost per 1,000 population	735	0	0	408	0	0	1,143	0	0
Net cost per ton	1	17	9	1	0	11	2	18	8
RATE POUNDAGE :									
Net cost equivalent rate in the £		9.36d.			5.19d.			1s.	2.55d.
Percentage of above to rates in the £		4.05%			2.25%				6.3%

